1922
[Court]

File No. 77-22

Recommendation of the Special Finance Committee regarding Retrenchments in the Judicial Department

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G.R.S. IX-5]

Previous references.
CO 339-41(1-8)

1922.
(Courts)

File No. 77-22

Serial Nos. 1.

Later references.
No 138-22-1
" 79-24-1
" 198-26 nodes.

Previous

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. one.

Part B for October 1922.

SUBJECT

Recommendations of the Special Finance Committee regarding retrenchments in the Judicial department.

8(1)

To
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Dy. Comr. & Dt. Magistrate, Kadur.
The I. G. of Police
The other Heads of Depts.
The Compiler, Mys. G.

No. P. 2305-56 of 16.9.22.

Passes orders re Retrenchment in the Judicial department.

Printed on the Multigraph.

In Nazar Hussain
10/11/22.

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 42

.....1922.-23.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause v of the schedule.)

Recommendations of the Special Finance Committee re. retrenchments in the Judicial Department.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

.....19th JULY.....1922.

Extraordinary Member of Council. Sen. 25.7.22

746-208 21.7.22

First Member of Council. 22.7.22

500 19.7.22

Second Member of Council. 20/7

Third Member of Council.

The representatives of the Law Association of Bangalore, Tyrore and Chikmga, and a number of/Non-official witnesses suggested certain measures of retrenchment and economy, and of improvement of working in the Judicial Department, the chief of which are the following:-

(1) Abolition of Circuit Sessions.

(2) Stricter observance of the Small Cause Rules in the procedure followed in the disposal of Small Cause suits.

(3) Abolition of the Bangalore Assistant Sessions Court, or in the alternative reduction in the number of Judges of the Chief Court by one.

(4) Abolition of the post of the Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court.

(5) Combination of the Nersimharaj pur Munsiff's Court with that of the Taribere Special 2nd Class Magistrate Court, by entrusting to the officer both Civil and Criminal work.

(6) Abolition of the Munsiffs' Courts at Mayagond and Honnali.

(7) Extension of the Judicial Separation Scheme to all the Districts by combining civil and criminal work in the same Judicial officer in lieu of having separate Dist and Sub Judges Courts and Munsiffs' Courts.

The opinion of the Chief Court was invited on regarding the feasibility of the proposals, and this has been received with the Registrar's letter No.110 of 11-12 dated 17th June 1922.

3. The Judges are not in favour of any of the suggestions above referred to except Item No.5 which

proposal they consider as feasible. The Chief Court says "the Civil work of the Munsiff is not very heavy, and the Magistrate at Tarikere has also not a very heavy file, and there can be no serious objection for the civil and criminal cases being disposed of by the Munsiff. At any rate as a tentative measure the retrenchment effected would be the abolition of one criminal court, and the proposal should, the Judges think, be examined by the Police Department".

The Committee unreservedly recommends for the consideration and acceptance of Government this measure of retrenchment, which is expected to result in a saving of about Rs.5,000 per annum. The combined Munsiff - Magistrate Court may be located at Kadabagere or at Tarikere, according as either arrangement will suit the public convenience.

4. In view of the strong expression of opinion of the Chief Court against the other suggestions, the Committee does not propose to make any recommendations regarding them.

N O T E.

In this resolution, the Special Finance Committe content themselves with recommending that the work of the Second Grade Magistrate's Court at Tarikere and that of the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura may be combined under one Officer and one of the Courts abolished, resulting in a saving of about Rs. 5,000 per annum.

2. The Committee had forwarded a number of proposals for the consideration of the Chief Court but as all of them with the exception of the one referred to above ~~xxxxx~~ were strongly objected to by that body, the Committee have refrained from pressing them on the attention of Government. It is perhaps not necessary to go into these proposals now as the Committee have themselves withdrawn them.

Linked file

3. In regard to the combination of the work of the Magistrate's Court at Tarikere with that of the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura, there does not seem to be any objection. The Chief Court are of opinion that there can be no serious objection for the Civil and Criminal cases being disposed of by the Munsiff.

4. In regard to the location of the Court, the Committee state that it may be located either at Narasimharajapura or at Tarikere according to either arrangements suits public convenience. The Second grade Magistrate's Court at Tarikere has jurisdiction over the second and third ~~class~~ criminal cases arising in the taluks of Tarikere, Koppa, Kadur, Narasimharajapura Sub-taluk and the Sringeri Jahgir. The jurisdiction of the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura extends over this

area with the exception of Kadur Taluk.

5. The Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura, -- formerly Yedehalli -- was abolished in July 1907 and was again revived in G.O. No. J. 4036-9/Cts. 339-14-5 dated 22nd May 1915 owing to the persistent representations of the people of this taluk. It would perhaps not be advisable to remove the court from Narasimharajapura to Tarikere. A more appropriate course would be to transfer the criminal work of the Second Grade Magistrate's Court of Tarikere with the exception of criminal cases arising in the Kadur Taluk to the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura. This would be in conformity with the representations made to me by the Purovardhana Sangha of Narasimharajapura and would ~~conciliate~~ be approved by public --- opinion. The jurisdiction ~~of~~ over the Kadur Taluk may be assigned to the First Grade Magistrate at Chikmagalur whose file is not reported to be very heavy.

6. It will perhaps be necessary to strengthen the establishment of the Munsiff's Court by two clerks and 2 peons now working in the Magistrate's Court at Tarikere. The cost of this establishment will be @@@@ as follows:-

1 clerk on Rs. 30 a month.	Rs. 360
1 clerk on Rs. 20 a month.	Rs. 240
2 peons on Rs. 7 each.	Rs. 168
Contingencies.	Rs. 100
	868

7. The cost of the Second Grade Court at present is as follows:-

Establishment and peons.	Rs. 1,428
Contingencies.	Rs. 200
Pay of the Magistrate.	Rs. 3,266
	Rs. 4,894

The net saving by the combination of the two offices under one Officer will be Rs. 4,894 - Rs. 868 or Rs. 4,026.

8) May be submitted to the Govt in support of the proposal when received. Considered in G.O. 7.7

9) Submitted to the 2nd member

EPRoss 7/7.

10) Tanjore is an important place and most of the Civil cases filed in the Magistrate's Court come from the Tanjore Taluq. From the Police point of view it will not be convenient to abolish the Magistrate's Court at Tanjore. Nine years ago it took the Civil & Criminal jurisdiction and transferred one post, the personal & criminal cases will be long delayed. I would suggest the D.G of Police & the District Magistrate's Report before giving any decided opinion in the matter.

Submitted 10/7

11) Draft submitted — Will issue if approved

12) Issued in G.O. No. 34 of 10/11.7.22. 10.7

X page 7

Submitted

13

The returns received from the Inspector General of Police and D.C. Nagpur Kadam are enclosed

may perhaps be ordered to be circulated for consideration in Council

CRS
17/7

No 3-4

Office of the Special Officer on duty
with the Dewan,
Bangalore, dated 10th July 1922.

My dear Sir,

The Special Finance Committee recommend that the work of the Tarikere Magistrate's Court may be combined with that of the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura and the combined court located either at Tarikere or at Narasimharajapura as it may suit public convenience.

2. The Chief Court are of opinion that as the Civil File of the Munsiff and the Criminal File of the Magistrate are neither of them very heavy, there can be no serious -- objection for the civil and criminal cases being disposed of by the Munsiff, at any rate as a tentative measure. This would mean that the court at Tarikere would be abolished and the criminal work now being attended by the Magistrate at that place transferred to Narasimharajapura for disposal by the Munsiff there.

3. I am to ~~xx~~ point out that the jurisdiction now exercised by the Tarikere Magistrate's Court extends

not only over the taluks, the civil jurisdiction over which is vested in the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura, viz., Tarikere, Narasimharajapura, Koppa and Sringeri, but also over the Kadur Taluk over which the Munsiff exercises no civil jurisdiction. I am to request the favour of your opinion as to whether it is advisable in the public interest to abolish the Tarikere Magistrate's Court and transfer the work of that court to the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura and whether the jurisdiction over Kadur may, in that event be transferred to the First Class Magistrate's Court at Chikmagalur.

4. The Dewan would be glad to have your opinion as regards the feasibility of the combination suggested by the Special Finance Committee and the place in which this combined court may be located with the least inconvenience to the general public as a whole.

Yours sincerely,

To

The Inspector General of Police
The District Magistrate, Kadur Distt.

C.143/22 8

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE

D.O. Dated Bangalore, 12th July 1922

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your D.O.letter No.3-4 dated 10/11th July 1922 about amalgamating the Courts of the Narasimharajpur Munsiff and the Tarikere Second Class Magistrate. It will not, I think, cause any serious inconvenience if the combined Court is located in Narasimharajapura and if Kadur Taluk jurisdiction is given to the 1st Class Magistrate, Chickamagalur. I shall however consult the local officers and give a definite opinion soon.

Yours sincerely,

Inspector General of Police.

P.T.O.

H a s s a n,
Dated the 14th July 1922.

My dear sir,

From the point of view of public convenience, the proposal to do away with the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere does not seem to be altogether acceptable. If I remember correctly, the largest number of cases filed in the Tarikere Court is from the Kadur and Tarikere Taluks. The journey from Tarikere to Narasimharajapur is inconvenient, and any one who goes to Narasimharajpur on account of work has to stop there for a --- night at least and return only the next evening. It is by no means pleasant to perform this journey especially in the monsoon or stay in Narasimharajpur where accommodation as good as in Tarikere cannot be had.

2. I am not also sure whether the Munsiff at Narasimharajpur will be able to cope with the work without causing inconvenience to the public, if Criminal work is also tacked on to - him. The rainy season is a slack season and from the beginning of June to the end of September, for a period of nearly four months, cases do not generally get ready. Brisk work can go on only during the remaining months of the year and in these --- months, the civil work is likely to get dislocated on account of the preference to be given to criminal cases. But, as the Chief Court thinks that as a tentative measure, the Munsiff may be invested with criminal powers, I do not press this -- point further.

If as a measure of retrenchment, it is decided to abolish the Tarikere Magistrate's Court, I would keep the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajpur and not transfer it to Tarikere, as the latter is very far to people living in Hariharpur, Sringeri, Begar and other villages on that side. From a sentimental point of view also, I would not reduce the importance of Narasimharajpur

Forwarded with Compliments to Chief Secretary CS 1497/22

CS 1497/22

Narasimharajpur named after His Highness the Yuvaraja, by removing the Munsiff's Court from there. The people of Narasimharajpur have been repeatedly urging for the Sub Taluk being converted into a Pucca Taluk and this had been decided upon; but at the last moment when effect was about to be given to it, the proposal had to be dropped on account of financial stringency; and they will have a real grievance, if, in these circumstances, the Munsiff's Court is also taken away from them. If the Munsiff is given criminal Jurisdiction over cases arising in Tarikere and Koppa Taluks, including Narasimharajpur Sub Taluk and Sringeri Jaghir, Kadur Taluk may be tacked on to the 1st Class Magistrate at Chickmaglur.

Yours sincerely,

K Anjaneya Rao

To

C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Special Officer on duty with the Dewan of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 621st *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 31st July 1922.

37. Subject. - Clause xii of the schedule.

Recommendations of the Special Finance Committee regarding retrenchments in the Judicial Department.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

14) The Council is not in favour of the recommendation to abolish the Tarikere 2nd Grade Magistrate's Court and invest the Narasimharajpur Munsiff with his magesterial functions.

(Signed) A. R. Banerji,
Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

C42) (12

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 1922-23.

Serial No.

Resumé of the Std Finance Committee Regarding Grade Dept

15) Forwarded to the Std Lepresen, Finance with extract of Council Resolution dt 31/7/22.

Lie 2/8/22

Submitted to the 2nd member.

16) Requ to submit a draft final Note & a draft order for Consideration

Lie 9/8

17) Approved

11/8

18)

10604/14.8

Final Note signed by the Members is placed on the file

Lie 12/8

Forwarded N. Dehli.

15/8/22

Delwan)

15/8/22

4/17

(18

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject :—

Recommendations of the Special Finance Committee regarding retrenchments in the Judicial Department.

---

20) I beg to submit the resolution of the Council in regard to the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee that the Second Grade Magistrate's Court at Tarikere may be abolished and that the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura be invested with magisterial functions, the combined Court being located either at Tarikere or at Narasimharajapura. as might suit public convenience.

21) 2. When the proposals of the Special Finance Committee in regard to this matter came up before me, I minuted as follows:-

"Tarikere is an important place and most of the Criminal cases filed in the Magistrate's Court come from Tarikere Taluk. From the Police point of view, it will not be advisable to abolish the Magistrate's Court at Tarikere. Moreover, if both the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction are combined in one Officer, the disposal of criminal - cases will be long delayed. I would consult the Inspector General of Police and the District Magistrate, Kadur, before giving any decided opinion in the matter".

22) 3. The Inspector General of Police was of opinion that a combined Criminal and Civil Court at Narasimharajapura might not cause serious inconvenience but the District Magistrate was strongly opposed to the abolition of the Magistrate's Court at Tarikere on the ground that it would cause considerable public inconvenience to the people of Tarikere Taluk and was in a larger degree opposed to the removal of the Munsiff's Court from Narasimharajapura.

23) 4. The Chief Court while not favouring generally the idea of a

a combined Civil and Criminal Court, have no objection to the abolition of the Special Court at Tarikere as a measure of retrenchment in the administration of Criminal Justice, but state that the proposal should be examined by the Police Department.

24) 5. As the saving likely to be effected by this recommendation is only about Rs. 4000, Council do not consider it worth while to effect it in view of the public inconvenience involved in the mueasure. They have accordingly recorded the following resolution:-

"The Council is not in favour of the recommendation to abolish the Tarikere Second Grade Magistrate's Court and invest the Narasimharajapura Munsiff with his magisterial functions".

25) 6. A draft order embodying the resolutions of the Council is submitted for the gracious approval of His Highness.

BANGALORE,
11th August 1922.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL

Submitted to His Highness.

28 I submit herewith a-Final Note by the Second Member of Council on the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee regarding retrenchments in the Judicial Department, for His Highness' gracious approval.

17 AUG 1922

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Recommendations of the Special Finance Committee regarding retrenchments in the Judicial Department.

Order.

KRW
22/8/22

Hem Singh
Chief Secretary

25 AUG 1922

G. R. S. III. 2.]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 1922-23

Serial No.

"Recommendations of the Spl. Fin. Committee re. retrenchments in the Jud. Dept."

29) Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 or the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Chief Secretary to Govt.

Through the Secretary to Government,

General Department.

1882-21
1.9.22

30)

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL

Pl
2.9.22.

31)

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL - Before issuing this order please submit the file containing Later proceedings. Dy Secy - Kindly put up Draft order in the matter.

14604/29.8.22
CS. 33-14 (1-8)

X
A

32)

THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE.—Cover sheet.

WD 923—GPB—500—3-11-21

A was also sent with file only - Office Pso please submit draft order

General Secy with Compliments.

4.9.22

Secy to Govt. Rev. Dept. cc

Proposal about reconstitution of Jurisdiction

G. R. S. III-2]

783/0

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

34) Flag Y in the linked file is the District Magistrate's recommendation submitted with reference to members' note dt. 29-8-1922

1677/6-9-22 6/9/22 2nd member) Cag 6/9

35) The Member may be requested in Council to kindly peruse the recommendation of the District Magistrate Cuttack and to express his opinion in person. Personally, I am not in favour of the abolition of the Special Magistrate Cuttack and in view of the increase in Criminal work in Cuttack, Vacancies in Criminal jurisdiction may be filled in Cuttack. As it is the people of Cuttack do not like to go to Vacancies in person for their Criminal work. Moreover, the Cuttack Civil & Criminal Jurisdiction is the same place & not centrical when efficiency & quick work as well be made [illegible] subject to local Conditions.

36) Dewan

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Rcvd. on SEP 7 1922
Reg. No. 1616

vide 1 linked file

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 7403/P of 19

(19)

Serial No.	
	37) Enclosure before issue
1777 9.9.22	Second Enclosure 38) The wording of para 3 of the order may perhaps require corr modification 9.9.22
	39) Issue. Ltr 13/9 13/9/22
	corr 18/9
1	Q. The Registrar Chief Court " D.C. & D.M. Kaira " I.G. of Police " Mr Heads of Departments " Comptr P. 2305-56 of 16/9/22 Passes orders re retrenchments in the Jail Dept.

B 18/9

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Proceedings of the seventh meeting of the Finance Committee held on S
day the 2nd April 1921 at 12 Noon.

All the members except 2, viz., Mr. C.R.Reddy, Inspector-Genera
of Education and Mr. M.C.Ranga Iyengar, were present.

Mr. M.G.Rama Rao, Conservator of Forests, who was co-opted as a
member for this meeting in accordance with para 4 of G.O.No. Fl. C-1
of 8th October 1919 was also present.

1. G.O.No. 1754-7/C.B.166-20-4 dated 28th March 1921 passing orders
in regard to the suggestions of the non-official members of the Committ
made at the fourth and sixth meetings was read and recorded.

Dewan Bahadur Mr. K.P.Puttanna Chetty observed that the order
was rather disappointing to the non-official members especially as som
of their important recommendations was still under the consideration o
Government and he heped that Government will pass final orders on the
standing proposals at a very early date.

In view of the decision of Govt. declining to accept the propos
of combining the office of the Excise Commissioner with that of the E
Commissioner or the Inspector- General of Police, Mr. Md. Abbas Khan
ed that the alternative proposed by him of abolishing the office of t
Revenue Commissioner may be again placed before Government for co
sideration.

2. Retrenchments in the Forest Department.-- Messrs Balakrishna
and Md. Abbas Khan moved the following propositions relating to redu
tions in the Forest Department according to the arrangement at the l
meeting.

(i) Abolition of 3 extra Forest Divisions, viz., Tarikere, Sagar an
Mysore South and reduction in the number of Asst. Conservators from
10 to 8.-- The members urged that the two divisions formed in conne
tion with the fuel supply for Iron Works so close to each other, one
Tarikere and another at Bhadravati were not necessary and that as t
two District Forest Officers had not full work to engage their whol tim
even with the other regular work of the Department, one, one specia
division for the fuel supply might be retained and the other abolished

Judge

21

Judged by comparison with District Forest Officers' charges in British Provinces and also from past experiences, they thought that there was no justification for the continuance of the extra division at Sagar and Mysore also.

The Conservator of Forests explained the necessity for the retention of all the 8 Divisions as conducive to increased revenue to the State. He pointed out that with the creation of the Tarikere Division, the District Forest Officer at Kadur has been able to devote greater attention to the exploitation of the rich mass of forests in his charge such as those at Mudigere resulting in increase of revenue to the State.

Shimoga and Mysore ~~ever~~ very heavy forest districts over 50 % of the Forest revenue being contributed by these districts alone.

The 2 extra divisions formed with an additional cost of about Rs.10,750 per annum have brought in additional revenue of over Rs.1,85,000. He furnished statistics shewing the quantity of timber removed from the Forests in the said two districts before and after bifurcation, from which it was clear that there was considerable increase of output in the Shimoga District in recent years. He added that our forests are mostly in the frontier that outlet to the ghats involved heavy expenditure on buildings and communications and the Department should therefore be given the necessary help for the scientific exploitation of the inaccessible forest areas. Moreover if divisions are to be abolished, subdivisions will have to be formed in their stead and past experience has shewn that it is economical and advantageous to have divisions with a smaller number of range than form sub-divisions in big districts. For all these reasons the Conservator was decidedly opposed to the proposed abolition of the 3 Forest Divisions.

Messrs Balakrishna Rao and Abbas Khan with the concurrence of the other non-official members ~~passed~~ moved the proposition for the consideration of Government.

(ii) <u>Abolition of the post of the Game Preserves Officer and the reduction in the number of Deputy Conservators from 4 to 3 the functions of the Game Preserves Officer being tacked on to District Forest Officers.--</u> The Conservator explained that the appointment was created in 1904 to

ve practical effect to the idea of esta[redacted]me

[redacted] creation of the office a number of new preserves have been added on [redacted] list and about half a dozen tiger preserves have been formed. The [redacted]lk of the work in the kheddas falles on the Game Preserves Officer and he is required to attend upon distinguished persons visiting the State for shikar purposes and on the Royal party on shooting trips. If his work is to be tacked on to District Forest Officers as suggested not only will Forest work suffer but the shikar arrangements also will not be -- satisfactory. The Conservator added that the appointment was more or less of the nature of a staff appointment and that it should be continued for obvious reasons. As there is no rule that the Game Preserves Officer should be of the grade of a Deputy Conservator and that the present incumbent was posted to that grade in the usual course as being the most senior of the Assistant Conservators, he stated that the proposed reduction in the number of Deputy Conservators was not also possible. Mr. Puttanna Chetty argued that the appointment of Games Preserve Officer was not required in the interests of forest administration and that in t h e present condition of the finances, the State cannot afford to have the luxury of maintaining such a costly appointment and that the recommendation for its abolition and the reduction of the cadre of Deputy Conservators by one may be submitted to Government. All the other non-official members supported Mr. Puttanna Chetty.

(iii) Abolition of the post of Forest Economist.-- The Conservator explained to the members the duties of the specialist recently created and in view of the desirability of undertaking special investigations towards the utilization of forest products for trade purposes under m modern conditions, he thought it would be a pity to abolish the post.

The non-official members observed that if the office be kept on he has to be given proper facilities for doing useful work at considerable increase of expenditure. As under present conditions this is no possible, they recommend that the place may be temporarily abolished t be renwed if necessary when finances improve.

(iv) Reduction in the number of Sub-Asst. Conservators from 13 to 9.-- The Conservator explained that of the 13 Sub-Asst. Conservators, 2 wer

supernumeraries

22

supernumeraries in the grade against vacancies in the higher grade who would be absorbed when arrangements for filling up the latter were sanctioned by Government. Of the remaining 11, one post would be abolished i July next consequent on the reduction of the Forest School ~~xxx~~ staff and another was deputed for Forest Survey work. There was, therefore, no scope for reduction.

(v) Abolition of the 2 Probationers of Rs.100 each.-- It was pointed out to the non-official members that the two appointments counted against -- 2 vacancies in the Rangers' grade and that they involved no extra cost to Government.

(vi) The 2 Dehra Dun Forest Scholarships of Rs.100 each to be held i n abeyance for a couple of years.-- The Conservator explained that no students were deputed to Dehra Dun last year and that it was not proposed to send any this year or for some years to come. No provision will therefore be made in the next year's budget on this account.

(vii) In the result the recommendation of the non-official members was for a reduction in the number of Fore t Officers from 28 to 20 as under:-

3	Deputy Conservators.
8	Assistant Conservators.
9	Sub-Asst. Conservators.
20.-	

allocated as follows:-

8	officers for 8 Divisions.
1	officer for special fuel division.
1	officer in charge of Forest School.
1	officer for Forest Surveys.
3	officers for working plan.
2	officers for sandal valuation.
4	officers for extra work.
20.	

3. Mr. Md. Abbas Khan's other proposals as in his memos dated 7th and 11th February 1921 were next taken up for discussion.

(i) Combination of the office of the Financial Secretary with that of the Comptroller.-- The Member urged that the two appointments were held by one officer till some years ago and that as he thought the duties had been satisfactorily performed, there was no justification for the continuance of the separate appointments of the Financial Secretary in the present

present financial stringency

This proposal had been fully discussed in [illegible] meetings of the Finance Committee and the non-official members had been furnished with sufficient information to shew that the proposed arrangement was not feasible.

Mr. Satyaraj Ogetty briefly explained that the duties assigned to him as the head of the audit and accounts Departments of the State were by themselves arduous and heavy enough, that the Capital Works, such as Krishnarajasagara, Iron Works, Railways and Industrial concerns undertaken by Government in recent times had so much added to his routine work that he personally felt the need for some relief from such work so as to enable to devote more time for higher and more responsible departmental work in the best interests of the public Treasury.

As regards the scope and volume of work entrusted to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Krishna Rao referred the non-official members to the G.O. of 22nd June 1918 and asked whether on a perusal of that order, it could be argued with reason that the Financial Secretary had not ~~xfx~~ sufficient work to engage him whole time and whether his office could be tacked on with additional duties as proposed.

The Chairman having explained that the Comptroller in Mysore is required to attend to various item of work, e.g., Railway Audit, Industrial audit and Military accounts ~~and~~ some of which are attended to by special staff in British Provinces and how the combination proposed was both impracticable and undesirable in the present financial situation, the Mover, with the concurrence of the other non-official members, withdrew the proposition.

(ii) Abolition of the post of 2 Deputy Comptrollers.-- The Comptroller pointed out that there was only one officer of the Deputy Comptroller's grade in the Comptroller's Office ~~xx~~ one other office of the same grade being in charge of the Railway Audit Office. In the interest of Railway administration the latter officer could not be abolished. One officer in the general branch was equally necessary as he would on occasions have to act for the Comptroller and look after his duties which the --- junior officers of the grade of Assistant Comptroller could not do. It was under contemplation to relieve the Comptroller of some of his routine work and to

work

work and to delegate it to the Deputy Comptroller in view to improve effi ciency in the audit work. On this explanation the member did not press this proposition.

(iii) Reduction in the number of Asst. Comptrollers.-- This was explain ed to be equally impossible as the number of Asst. Comptroller had been fixed up commensurate with actual requirements. In fact, after making allowance for the officers appointed for additional work sanctioned since their number amounted to practically that which existed in 1907. The Asst Comptroller who have been on a temporary basis would however be abolished on the cessation of the temporary work for which they were appointed. e.g. Food Supply, Loan work, &c.

(iv) Absorption of 4 Probationery Asst. Commissioners.-- Government have issued order already on this subject and the Comptroller has been asked to submit proposals for their absorption in the Asst. Comptroller's grades from July next.

(v) Abolition of the Deputy Registrar of Chief Court.-- The non-official members suggested that as this officer was considered superfluous, the Chief Court might be requested to examine the necessity for continuing this officer and to offer their opinion.

(vi) Abolition of the incremental and time scale of pay in the Engineering and other Departments.-- It was explained that the present tendency was to have a time scale of pay in all services whether gazetted or non-gazetted in order to secure proper recruits and to keep them contented. In the Education Memorandum under consideration of Government, provision is made for a time sale of pay for the teachers in Primary Schools.

The directions in which the time scale in departments may be susceptible of criticism are that it should be equalised as far as possible allel departments, that efficiency and selection bars should be at suitable stages so as to secure maximum efficiency in service

fter this explanation by the Chairman the Member withdrew the

Retrenchments in the Geological and Mining Departments.- Mr. Abbas proposed that

(a) the post of Deputy Director in the Geological Department which is now

now provisionally vacant may not be filled up till such time as the present incumbent holds the post of the Director,

(b) of the scale of Sub-Asst. Geologists providing five officers on Rs.125-250 there is only one officer on cadre and the remaining four appointments may be reduced from scale altogether, and

(c) the posts of Junior Inspector of Mines on Rs.125-250 plus L.A. Rs.5 and Asst. Inspector of Explosives on Rs.125-250 now vacant may be done away with.

The Chairman explained that as regards (a) Government had no intention of filling up the post of Deputy Director which was provisionally vacant, (b) that against the four vacancies, there were two probationers awaiting confirmation and that another two were acting in the higher grades, and (c) that the Mining Inspection staff had certain statutory functions to perform and that probationers recently entertained had to be provided in the sanctioned appointments.

(viii) Abolition of the Food Supply Department immediately and entrusting the little work remaining to an Asst. Secretary to Govt.-- The Chief Secretary and the Comptroller explained that the special staff would be abolished by the end of April 1921.

Mr. Abbas Khan submitted that the modified proposal of gradually disbanding the Food Supply establishment and at a very early date be commended for the consideration of Government.

(ix) Abolition of an officer in the Public Health Institute.-- Mr. Abbas Khan urged that there are two officers holding diploma in Public Health Department at the Chemical Laboratory and as there does not seem to be need for two specialists, one of the posts may be done away with. The work in the Laboratory does not appear to have increased in such volumes as to require the services of 2 officers in place of one who was able to do the work efficiently some time ago.

The other non-official members supported the proposal and request that the recommendation may be sent up to Government.

(x) Appointment of new probationers to be stopped and the probation already entertained to be either absorbed in the sanctioned cadre i qualified or to be removed from service for failing to qualify themselves within the prescribed periods.-- The Chairman explained that t

schem

scheme of appointing fresh probationers had been held in abeyance and that the question of absorbing the probationers already entertained in the sanctioned cadre was engaging the attention of Government.

Mr. Abbas Khan urged for the consideration of Government that the probationers who have failed to qualify themselves within the prescribed period may be immediately removed from service and no concession or extention of time may be granted to them.

(xi) Reduction in the number of Under and Asst. Secretaries in the M?R.S. from 15 to 10.-- The proposal of the non-official members has already been submitted to Government and is under their consideration.

4. Mr. Abbas Khan next proposed that this Committee consider the advisability of fixing the salaries of the posts of Dewan, Members of Council, Heads of Departments, Judges of the Chief Court and other gazetted officers on salary of Rs500 and above with due regard to the requirments of a State of the size and resources of Mysore and in considerati of the fact that there is no necessity to imitate the scale of pay obtaing in the British Indian administration which is admittedly a too cost administration even for the present times of high prices.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty was inclined to support the proposition and observed that the general impression was that the administration was to heavy and that retrenchment to be effective should commence from the to

The Chairman explained certain practical difficulties in the adop tion of a comprehensive proposal of this kind. Is the scheme to apply t new recruits only or to existing men as well. If to the former only, there will be no immediate saving possible. The purchasing power of the rupee having fallen in recent times, it would be difficult to attract men of talent to the State service under present day conditions, if the salaries are too under-reduced. It would be impracticable or undesirable to reduce the emoluments of officers under service agreements or recruited in open competition.

The non-official members desired that the proposition may be placed before Government for such action as they deem fit.

5. In this connection, Mr. Puttanna Chetty also put forward the following suggestion for the gracious consideration of His Highness:-

"That as a measure of retrenchment and as a step towards res "ponsible Government, the Executive Council be remodelled so as

"to include

1 Dewan,
1 Member of Council (official), and
2 non-officials as members of Council with portfolios,

"the non-official Councillors receiving only an honorarium of say "Rs.6,000 per annum".

The other non-official members supported Mr. Puttanna Chetty.

5. Mr. Subbiah's propositions were next taken up for consideration.

I. Retrenchments in the Police Department.

		Savings.
(i)	Inspector-General - I propose the reduction of pay of the Inspector-General by Rs.400	4,800
(ii)	Assistant not necessary	3,600
(iii)	Establishment to be reduced by 25 %	2,317
(iv)	Menial establishment to be reduced by one-half .	918
(v)	Criminal Investigation Department to be abolished	5,640
(vi)	Number of Superintendents to be reduced to 8 ..	10,800
(vii)	Inspectors to the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore to be reduced to 2	6,000
(viii)	The number of Police Inspectors to be reduced to 74 one for each taluk	16,800
(ix)	Special Reserve Police to be abolished ..	33,240
(x)	The number of Sub-Inspectors to be reduced to 100	52,800
(xi)	Police supplied to Private persons to be stopped	...
(xii)	Frontier and Petrol duty	10,000
(xiii)	Horse allowance savings on account of the reduction of Police Inspectors, etc.	25,000
(xiv)	Police force to be reduced by 500 and do away with the practice of appointing Police men as orderlies	60,000

In view of the recommendation of the non-official members made in para 4 supra, item (i) did not require separate consideration. Items (ii) and (vi) were considered in a previous meeting of the Finance Committee and the opinion of the non-official members was under the consideration of Government. As regards the others, the Chairman suggested that the Inspector-General of Police may be co-opted as a member to facilitate discussion and that they may be taken at a subsequent meeting. The non-official members agreed to this suggestion.

II. Economic Conference.

		Savings.
(i)	Money contributed to the District and Taluk Boards to be stopped	79,096
(ii)	Headquarter establishment to be reduced by one-half	1,300
(iii)	One Asst. Secretary for the 3 Boards . ..	7,200
(iv)	Establishment in all the Boards to be reduced by one-half and all temporary clerks removed ..	5,000

Regarding this proposal the Chief Secretary explained that action has already been taken by Government in reducing the grant for Economic Conference

(57)

Conference and that the budget of the next year will be fixed at about Rs.79,000 thereby shewing a largeraggregate saving than what was xxx proposed by the Member.

III. Public Works.

	Savings.
(i) Deputy Chief Engineer's post to be abolished ..	14,000
(ii) Temporary establishment in the Chief Engineer's Office to be abolished	1,300
(iii) Two Chief Engineers not necessary, as before one is to be abolished	20,000
(iv) The post of the Superintending Engineers might be abolished	44,000
(v) The number of Executive Engineers should be reduced to 8	18,000
(vi) Five temporary overseers might be removed ..	4,800
(vii) The 115 temporary overseers might be removed ..	56,724
(viii) Budget page 115 - Project sub-division and Gauging operations. No separate staff be appointed, the overseers and sub-overseers who are 140 in number might look after the works	22,000
(ix) Budget page 115 - Temporary clerks to be removed .	23,856

Items (i) and (iv) had been discussed in a previous meeting and the recommendations of the non-official members was under the consideration of Government. Orders have been issued abolishing the post of the Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation. As regards reducing temporary establishment, items (ii), (vi) xx to (ix), Mr. Cadambi explained that they would be disbanded after the completion of the special work for which they were entertained and that whatever saving was possible i n that direction was being secured.

As regards the reduction in the number of Executive Engineers to 8 as proposed, he recalled that at a previous meeting of the Finance Committee it was decided that the 2 executive posts for the Water Supply an Sanitary Divisions should be retained and added that as the 2 additional Executive Engineers were temporary in charge of special works , one in charge of the Bhadra anicut and another the Architectural Engineer also in charge of the Palace Division, the proposal for reduction in the cadre was not feasible. After this explanation the question w a s dropped.

IV. Industries & Commerce.

	Savings.
(i) One of the 3 Assistants to the Director or two might be dispensed with	12,000
(ii) Industrial Geologist unnecessary	4,800
(iii) Commercial Probationers not necessary, one might be given as Assistant to the Deputy Director ..	6,000
(iv) Two Superintendents of Industries might be dispensed with	10,000
(v) Home Industries Section not necessary . ..	7,000

The Chairman explained that the recommendation of the non-official members for reducing the number of Assistant to the Director, Industries & Commerce, was under the consideration of Government, that the Industrial Geologist having been engaged on contract for terms of years, the matter would be considered on the expiry of the service agreement, that orders have issued abolishing the Home Industries Section, and that the grant of the Industries & Commerce Department had been reduced from 3 to 2 lakhs in in the next year's budget.

Co-operative Societies.

	Savings.
Deputy Registrar and an Assistant to be dispensed with	8,500.

There was no Deputy Registrar entertained at present. The Chairman explained briefly the jurisdiction and the work assigned to the two assistants to the Registrar and the Member withdrew his proposal.

VI. Electrical Works.

Gross receipts as shewn in the budget under this are Rs.24 lakhs while the working expenditure is nearly Rs.6 lakhs which is one-fourth of the gross receipts. Considering the enormous amount spent on these works as initial expenses, the Government should profit a great deal more than what is now getting and because we get a handsome profit, there is no reason to spend a large amount on establishment, etc., as much as 25 % of the gross receipts. The salaries of the officers and establishment comes to about one-ninth of the gross receipts which appears to be very extravagant. If the expenses are carefully scrutinised, a saving of at least a lakh of rupees would be effected.- The Chairman pointed out that any suggestion of retrenchment in the expnediture on establishment in t h e Electrical Department would be detrimental to the interests of the State. The Department was yielding a handsome revenue which was bound to improve in course of time. There was a probability of an additional revenue of about 3 lakhs being realised in the next year. The scale of salaries of the staff here was not extravagant, in fact, the employees would secure much better salaries elsewhere if they cared to give up our service. If anything, provision for increase of salaries will have to be made in the next year's budget. After this explanation, the proposal was dropped.

VII. Printing.

	Savings.
(i) Superintendent unnecessary, the Department might be placed under the Chief Secretary and the Asst. Superintendents might do the supervision work ..	8,880.
(ii) Office establishment to be reduced by one-half ..	3,240.
(iii) Menial establishment to be reduced by one-half ..	1,000.
(iv) It has come to knowledge that two sets of workmen are employed in the Government Press to do the work which one set were doing before the strike and as it involves a great loss to the Government, the temporary men might be removed	

The Chairman explained how the proposal to place a technical department like Printing under the Chief Secretary was impracticable. With the enlarged scope of the Government Press by the addition of University and Railway work and the Dusserah and confidential work peculiar to Mysore to be attended to, the Departmental staff could not afford to be retrenched

After this explanation the proposal was withdrawn.

Sanitation & Vaccination.

	Savings.
(i) Sanitary Commissioner's post to be abolished and amalgamated with the Senior Surgeon's office ..	20,700.
(ii) District Sanitary Officers' post to be abolished	27,800.
(iii) Public Health Institute to be done away with ..	8,940.

These questions had already been considered and the recommendation of the non-official members was before Government.

VIII. General.

(1) **All allowances given to officers as per list below which come to about 2 lakhs should be stopped from the next official year.--**

Acting, Local and other allowances.

	Per year.
Secretariat	43,200
Revenue Department	32,400
Palace Department	15,600
P. W. and Railways	60,000
Electric Department	30,000
Industries - Economic Conference	12,000
Geological	8,000
Forest	4,500
Survey	3,600

The practical difficulties in the adoption of a proposal of this kind were explained to the member who was also referred to the Govt.Order of 24th March 1920 regulating the grant of Duty, Local and other allowances

Messrs Abbas Khan and Subbiah stated that they would study the said order and submit revised proposals for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

(ii) Mr. Subbiah then stated that if the Government give effect to the recommendations of the Finance Committee many officers, officials and m menial servants have to be thrown out of employment and as it is not -- possible to send them home being permanent employees of the Government unless they have put in 30 years' service or superannuated the purpose of retrenchment would not be carried out as these men have to be provided with employment elsewhere and no savings would be effected.

He proposed that all Government employees from the Heads of Departments down to the menial servants who have put in 30 years' service and those above the age of 55 years be retired and the vacancies thus created not filled up by appointing new men until all the Assistant Commissioners that are found to exceed the cadre and non-gazetted officers and clerks and peons that are to be thrown out of employment on account of retrenchments are absorbed.

The non-official members suggested that the proposition put forward by Mr. Subbiah may be sent to Government.

(iii) <u>The practice of giving 3 months' privilege leave to officers before retirement should be put a stop to</u>.-- The Member withdrew the proposal on being told that the recent revision of the Mysore Service Regulations was in accordance with what obtains in British India.

(iv) <u>The practice of commuting pensions should be stopped from the 1st of April 1921</u>.-- The budget grant made for the purpose having been exceeded, the entertainment of applications for commutation has already been suspended.

6. Mr. Subbiah's proposal for improvement of revenue were next considered.

7. He proposed that if the Government are not able to meet the deficit in spite of their effecting retrenchments in the various departments of the Government as suggested by the Members of the Finance Committee, then they(Govt.) might have recourse to fresh taxation as suggested below:-

(a1)

Sources of income.

(i)	Duty on arrack to be increased by 10 %	..	2,00,000.
(ii)	Shop rent on toddy to be increased by 10 %	..	2,27,000.
(iii)	Duty on Ganja to be increased 20 % . .	..	38,000.
(iv)	Registration fees to be doubled ..	..	3,00,000.
(v)	As has been lately proposed by the Finance Member in the Imperial Legislative Council to levy surcharge on goods traffic in British Indian Railways, the same may be levied on goods traffic in our Railways.	..	...
(vi)	Education cess of one anna in the rupee to be levied from the 1st of June 1921.	..	...

As regards (i) the Chairman explained that the Duty on Arrack could not all at once be raised without dangerous results, that necessary action was being taken in the matter with a view to check consumption in consultation with the administration in bordering provinces.

Item (ii) is regulated by auction sales.

Item (iii) Duty on Ganja has been recently raised.

Item (iv) was not pressed by the Member.

Regarding item (v) it was explained that the matter was under consideration in the Railway Department and that attempts are being made to get the enhanced revenue due as our portion.

The Chairman explained that the proposal to levy Education cess at one anna in the rupee was before the Legislative Council.

8. The last item in the agenda, viz., revision of Grain Compensation Rules was not taken up for want of time. The subject was not an urgent one.

The meeting came to a close at 6 p.m.

Representations of the Law associations of Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga, a number of other non-official witnesses suggested certain measures of retrenchment and economy, and of improvement of working in the Judicial Department, the chief of which are the following -

(i) Abolition of circuit sessions.

(ii) Stricter observance of the Small Cause Regulation in the disposal of small cause suits.

(iii) Abolition of the Bangalore District and Sessions Court, or in the alternative reduction in the no. of Judges of the Chief Court of Civil Cases.

(iv) Abolition of the Dy. Registrarship of the Chief Court.

(v) ~~Abolition of certain~~ Abolition of certain Combination of the Taluk Munsiffs' Courts with that of the Taluk 2nd Magistrate's Courts, by entrusting to one officer both civil and criminal work.

~~abolishing either of~~

(vi) Abolition of the Munsiffs' Courts at Davangere & Haddipur.

(vii) Extension of the Judicial Separation scheme in all the Districts combining civil & criminal work by abolishing Munsiff-Magistrates instead of having separate 1st & 2nd grade Magistrates' Courts.

The opinion of the Chief Court was invited as regards the feasibility of these proposals, and their views on the Judges are contained in the Registrar's No. 119 of 11-12 dated 15th June 1912, (Vide copy enclosed) a copy of which is appended hereto.

The Judges are not in favour of any of the suggestions above referred to except item No. 5, which they consider feasible. The Chief Court's principal

The civil work of the Munsiff is not very heavy, and the Magistrate at Tarikere

Resolution No. 39 - Retrenchments in the Judicial Department.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT STANDARD OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND THE DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE POSITION ACCORDING TO THE CALCULATIONS MADE IN THE INTERIM REPORT, CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED THEREFOR AND THE REVENUE POSITION DURING THE

has also not a very heavy file, and there can be no serious objection for the civil and criminal cases being disposed of by the Municipality, at any rate as a tentative measure. The whole question of the abolition of our criminal courts, and the proposed Shroff, & proposes thereto, the transfer of the whole department."

The Committee accordingly recommends for the consideration and acceptance of Govt. ~~the adoption~~ this measure of retrenchment, which is of settled Policy in a saving of about Rs 5000 per annum. ~~The combined municipal-magistrates' court located at Narasimharajapuram, there are certain distinct advantages in locating the Municipal Magistrate's Court at Jamkhana, but~~

The combined Municipal-Magistrates' Court located at Narasimharajapuram or at Jamkhana, according as either arrangement seems feasible convenient better.

4 In view of the strong expression of opinion of the City Municipality against the other suggestions, the Committee does not propose to make any recommendations regarding them. It is a matter for regret to note that the Judges have not been ~~eye~~ brought into the Committee's retrenchment in the matter of curtailing proposals for additional funds.

Chairman.

9. Interest	7	5	Interest of 2 lakhs on the securities belonging to the Famine Insurance Fund is for the sake of clearness omitted from the Genl. Revenue Acct. both on the Receipt & the Expenditure side.	5	5	5	(h) No growth assumed in view of uncertainty regarding output & exchange. (k) Omitting 2 lakhs being the interest on Famine Insurance Fund both on the Recipt and Expenditure side, as also interest on S.O.F. capital and advances.
10. to 23. Service Dept.		9		9	9	9	(i) Variations not material.
Railways Net		9	Increase due enhancement of Passenger Fares & also renewal & replacement programme being proposed to be taken up in 6 years as recommended by the Comt. instead of in 3 years as originally intended by the Department.	10	11	12	(m) Natural growth of 1 lakh assumed. Provision has been made for renewal and replacement, programme in six years.
25. K.R.S.W.) 26. Electrical.)	23	27	The improvement of 4 lakhs is based upon the Ch. Elcl. Engineers latter forecast.	30	33	30	(n) As per Ch. Elcl. Engr's forecast.
27. S.O.F	-nil-	p		p	p	p	(p) Sandalwood Revenue of 10 lakhs has been assumed under Forest. No net savings assumed under this head.
Total	294	302		312	320	323	

Deficit 50.

11... 3. Nil.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT STANDARD OF ~~REVENUE~~ Receipts AND EXPENDITURE AND THE DEFICIT IN THE Result- REVENUE POSITION ACCORDING TO THE CALCULATIONS MADE IN THE INTERIM REPORT, CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED THEREFOR AND THE REVENUE POSITION DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

:-:

REVENUE IN LAKHS.

No.	Budget Head.	Original standard of revenue calculated in the - - Interim Report.	Modified standard as per later information Committee recommends	Reasons for variations.	Trienniel Forecast 23-24	24-25	25-26	Remarks.
1.	Land Revenue	112	112		a 115	a 118	a 112	(a) As per Survey Suptd estimate, growth due to expeditious resettlement, disposal of A.M. Kawal lands etc.
2.	Forest.	25	26	Improvement of one lakh expected under timber.	b 27	b 28	b 29	(b) Omitting doubtful revenue from fuel supply to Iron Works. Annual growth of 1 lakh assumed
3.	Excise.	68	68		c 67	c 66	c 65	(c) Difficult to forecast; cautious estimate.
4.	Income Tax.	11	11		d 12	d 13	d 14	(d) Natural growth of 1 lakh assumed.
5.	Stamps.	16	16	Increase of 2½ lakhs anticipated for six months in the next - year if the ~~rate~~ enhancement of court fee Stamp duty and Registration fees be so proposed by the Committee be sanctioned.	f 20	f 20	f 20	(f) Enhancement of Stamp duty & Court Fees by 25% to 33⅓ assumed.
6.	Registration	3(5)	4 3½		g 4	g 4	g 4	(g) Increase of ½ a lakh due to enhancement of Registration fees.
7.	Assigned Tract Rev.	-nil- (x)						(x) Extraordinary item of revenue which when recovered will be available for capital expenditure. Hence omitted in
8.	Mining Revenue	13	13		h 13	h 13	h 13	

CONFIDENTIAL. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE (FINANCE)

PUBLIC OFFICES,

No. Spl. 72 Bangalore, Dated 2nd March 1922

Dear Sir

I am desired by the Special Committee to address you on the subject of retrenchment and economy in the expenditure of the -- Judicial Department. A careful examination of the present financial position has disclosed that the total annual expenditure on service departments exceeds the amount of revenue resources available for meeting it by about half a crore and to this extent, the present level of expenditure in these departments has to be reduced and also revenues improved for restoring the budget to a state of equilibrium.

The question whether the amount of reduction in the grants of the several departments should be fixed on a pro-rata basis or otherwise has been considered by the Committee. And on a general review of the growth of expenditure in the department during the last 5 years and in view of the existing conditions, the Committee are of opinion that out of the present grant of ~~xxxxx~~ 9.87 lakhs of rupees allotted in the current year's budget for the department, a reduction of atleast 0.60 lakhs of recurring expenditure should with ~~your~~ the kind cooperation of the Chief Commr be feasible. I am accordingly to request you to kindly ~~give~~ the matter ~~your~~ their earnest attention and furnish the Committee with specific proposals as to how economy and retrenchment to the extent above indicated can be effected.

*		
1916-17.	18-19.	1920-21.
8.70	10.12	10.33

In lakhs

It is absolutely necessary that all services which are of a non essential character ~~or are not required for revenue purposes~~ should be disbanded or atleast reduced to the minimum extent possible and all superfluous establishments discharged ~~xxxx~~ by suitable devolution of authority or simplification of work. Expenditure on items other than establishment such as under travelling allowance, contingencies, etc., should be carefully scrutinized and kept at the lowest possible limit.

more important - the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court

(25)

In indicating an approximate limit for reducing expenditure in ~~your~~ the department, it is not the intention of the Committee that further reduction should not be effected if with ~~your~~ the knowledge and experience of the Members it is found that a larger amount of relief for the general revenues can be obtained without affecting the vital needs of the administration.

The Committee would be glad to be furnished with ~~your~~ the definite views and suggestions of the Standing Committee in the matter at a very early date. This communication may kindly be treated as very urgent and a reply may if possible be sent within a week from this date.

On receipt of your reply, I shall let you know if the Committee would wish to have the benefit of your ~~further~~ views by a personal discussion.

Yours sincerely,

3/3/22

Secretary,
Special Committee.

To

A. Srinivasa Raghavachar, Esq., B.A., M.L.,
Registrar, Chief Court in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Psk.

Chief Court of Mysore,

Bangalore, 6th March 1922.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. No. Spl.72 dated the 2nd March 1922 requesting the views and suggestions of the Judges of the Chief Court in the matter of effecting economy and retrenchment to the extent of 0.60 lakhs in the Judicial Department, I am desired to state that the Judges have already examined the matter of reduction of expenditure and do not see where any substantial reduction can be made, but will be ready to consider any suggestions the Committee may put forward.

Yours Sincerely,

Registrar

To--

B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Special Committee (Finance),

B A N G A L O R E.

CONFIDENTIAL. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE (FINANCE)

PUBLIC OFFICES,

No. Spl. 316 Bangalore, Dated 2nd June 1922

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. letter No.85/21-22 dated 6th March 1922 regarding retrenchments in the Judicial Department I am desired to request you to place before the Hon'ble the Judges the under mentioned tentative proposals for economy and reduction in cost, made by some of the witnesses examined by the Committee and furnish the Committee with the Chief Court's opinion and suggestions with necessary statistics and figures.

2. The Committee wishes to empnasise the view that a considerable reduction in the present level of expenditure of the State has to be effected in order to balance the budget, and every department of Government will have to contribute its share as far as possible towards securing the common object of rehabilitating the State's finances.

3. The proposals for consideration are the following:-

(i) The circuit sessions may be abolished in all the 3 Divisions. This arrangement will not only result in some economy in the matter of travelling allowances but also economise time and disposal of civil work by the Judges during the Sessions when the criminal work admits of it.

(ii) Instructions may be issued for the strict observance of the procedure laid down in the Small Cause Regulation to ensure speedy disposal of small cause cases. It is stated that the present procedure is rather elaborate. This measure will prevent congestion of work in courts and the additional expenditure involved on the establishment of temporary courts for clearing off arrears.

(iii) The Bangalore District and Sessions Court may be abolished by entrusting the Sub Judge with unlimited Civil Jurisdiction and by adding on Sessions work to the Chief Court. The Committee is aware that this arrangement was tried in the past on more than one occasion and given up. In view of the present financial stress it is a point for consideration - whether this measure of economy cannot be temporarily adopted say for a period of 3 years. The court may be re-established when the finances improve. There are also two alternative proposals suggested:-

One of them is that a small cause court with jurisdiction up to Rs.500 may be established in Bangalore to relieve the Sub Judge and the Munsiffs of the entire small cause work so that the Sub Judge may take up without undue strain the additional civil original work devolving on him by the abolition of the Bangalore District and Sessions Court. The small cause

work of the Dodballapur Munsiff's Court may be given to the new Small Cause Court and the original work to one of the Munsiffs and the Dodballapur Court may also be brought under reduction. Another alternative suggested is the reduction of the number of the Judges of the Chief Court by one by suitable changes in the law being made for expeditous disposal of work in the Chief Court such as the disposal of appeals of low value by a single Judge instead of by a Bench, the District and Sessions Court being retained.

(iv) The post of the Dy.Registrar in the Chief Court is unnecessary and may be abolished.

(v) The abolition of either the Narasimharajapura Munsiff's Court or the Periyapatna Grade I Magistrates Courts suggested by combining both civil and criminal work in the Munsiff's Court and locating the Court in either of the two places according to public convenience.

(vi) It is stated that consequent on the creation of the Davangere Munsiff's Court the Chitaldrug Court has a light file and that the Munsiffs of Hosdurga, Jagalur and Holalkere would prefer to go to Chitaldrug rather than to Davangere, that the Merchants of Davangere are not anxious to have a Court at the Place and that it may be conveniently abolished.

(vii) As regards the Maddigiri Munsiff's Court which is also said to have a light file, it is said that the people of the Pavagada Taluk would prefer to go by rail via Penukonda to Bangalore rather than by road to Maddigiri, that the Pavagada taluk may be added on to one of the Munsiffs at Bangalore, and the court at Maddigiri abolished by entrusting the remaining work of that court to one of the 2 Munsiffs at Tumkur.

(viii) As the Judicial Separation Scheme which is now in force in only 4 districts, a number of witnesses have suggested that if both civil and criminal work are combined in the Munsiff, it may be possible to introduce the scheme throughout the State by suitable readjustment of the existing number of Munsiffs and 1st and 2nd grade Magistrates Courts and giving 2 taluks to a Munsiff in the average and abolishing separate Magistrates Courts. This arrangement it is said will not lead to much extra expenditure even if it should not result in reduction of cost.

4. I am to state that the Committee will be very much obliged if the Judges will kindly take these matters into their consideration and advise the committee at a very early date with their opinions and suggestions so as to secure as large a saving in cost as possible.

Yours sincerely,

18
2/6/22

(Dot)

To - G. Srinivasa Iyer, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore,
Bangalore.

D.O. No. 119 of 1921-22

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Chief Court of Mysore,
Bangalore, 17th June 1922.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. No.Spl.316 dated 2nd June 1922 requesting me to place before the Judges certain tentative proposals for economy and reduction in cost, made by some of the witnesses examined by the Special Committee (Finance) and to furnish the Committee with the Chief Court's opinion thereon, I am desired to make the following observations :--

In the first place the Judges are of opinion that before proposals for a reduction in the number of civil courts can properly be entertained on financial grounds alone, it is necessary that the Committee and the Government should be satisfied that the courts do not pay their way. If civil litigation does not now cost the Government anything, it is difficult to justify a reduction in their number for financial reasons. The sums paid to the Government by persons having recourse to the civil courts are intended not to add to the general revenues of the State, but to secure that the general tax payer shall not be burdened with the charges of litigation in which he has no direct concern. Litigants pay taxes like other people and an extra tax on them which others do not pay is unsound in principle. The courts are not places of amusement or luxuries. The Judges are convinced that the number of civil courts in the State is not excessive at present, and it is not long since they pressed upon the Government the necessity of providing a new court in each of the Sessions Divisions of Bangalore and Mysore. They

cannot

cannot accept any proposal for a reduction in numbers.

I. CIRCUIT SESSIONS :--

Coming now to the proposals made, I am to state that the question of the abolition of the circuit session was already once considered by the Chief Court and a reference was made for its abolition in the Bangalore Division; but the Government were of opinion that the existing system required no change. The alteration was advocated by the Chief Court for reasons which were not financial and it does not seem that there is any ground for supposing that much, if anything, will be saved by the change: it would not be economical in the Mysore Division (Vide statement A enclosed) and the same would probably be the case in Shimoga, as Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur are far from Shimoga. The Chief Court is not therefore in favour of the abolition of the circuit sessions as a measure of retrenchment.

2. PROCEDURE IN SMALL CAUSE CASES :--

The Committee do not say in what respect the procedure in small cause cases is alleged to be too elaborate, or in what unnecessarily elaborate procedure time is spent. A small cause case has to be tried like any other case; witnesses have to be examined and time is saved in that process only by the method of recording the evidence. Some Judges may make fuller notes of evidence than others; but their discretion on that point cannot be limited. It is not quite clear what the Committee mean by their proposal and the Chief Court do not at present see what alterations in procedure can be made which would have the effect of materially increasing the capacity of the

courts

courts, so as to enable them to deal with a larger number of cases.

3. DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT, BANGALORE :--

The proposal is absolutely impracticable and seems to have been made without a clear understanding of the actual conditions. It is clear from statements B, C and D enclosed that all the superior courts in Bangalore the Chief Court, the District Court and the Sub Judge's Court,-- have as much work as they can do and it is not clear how any juggling with jurisdiction is to effect economy except at the expense of the civil litigants. The courts will for good reasons give precedence to criminal cases and the arrears of civil cases will accumulate. The District Court at Bangalore was as the Committee are aware abolished in 1907 as a measure of retrenchment and as a result, it is seen from statement B that the pendency in the Chief Court greatly increased from 1907 to 1911, (in spite of the fact that there was a fourth Judge working in the Chief Court for one year during this period) when the District Court had to be re-established. A perusal of statement D shows that the work in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore, has increased enormously during the last 15 years and the work of that court in 1907 was not half of what it is now. It is absolutely impossible to tax it with the additional work of the District Court. The original suits, land acquisition cases, and the probate and succession certificate cases would have to be filed in the Sub Judge's Court and there can be no guarantee that they would ever be disposed of in a reasonable time. Again, all the objections urged by Government in Order No.J.2229-33/Cts.73-15-9 dated the 21st December 1916 (copy enclosed) for the abolition

of circuit sessions would apply if a Judge of the Chief Court has to hold sessions in Bangalore month after month. The distribution of work among the other Judges will be much dislocated. There are also other reasons, why it is undesirable to turn the Chief Court into an original criminal court.

The Committee recognize that the abolition of the Sessions Court is undesirable and propose it as a temporary measure. The Judges also agree that it is most undesirable and should only be done in the last resort. The Committee do not propose to throw original civil work on the Chief Court; but if that is not done the economy will be small, for the Sub Judge's court cannot do all the work and the Sub Judge's Court plus a Small Cause Court manned by a Sub Judge would not save enough to count for much. A small cause court with jurisdiction up to Rs.500/- over the whole of the Bangalore Division cannot be presided over satisfactorily by a Munsiff and it cannot be manned by the staff of a Munsiff's court. Moreover the work will be too heavy for a single officer.

The suggestion to reduce the number of Judges in the Chief Court is not practicable and would not meet with the approval of those who have to resort to the -- courts. There is absolute necessity for a third Judge to provide for cases of difference of opinion and a third Judge is also necessary for forming a Full Bench. The Committee do not suggest a remedy for these difficulties and the Judges do not think that retrenchment in this -- direction is practicable.

It

It will also be clear from statement C that the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore has as much -- work as that at Mysore. It cannot be said that there is not work for the District Court at Bangalore. There is just as much necessity for the existence of a District Court at Bangalore as for that at Mysore or Shimoga.

Again, if the District Court is abolished much of the establishment will have to be retained and distributed between the Chief Court and the Sub Judge's court. About three or four clerks will be required to deal with the additional work of sessions in the Chief Court and the Sub Judge, when he has to deal with probate Administration and succession certificate cases, minors' cases and land acquisition cases, will naturally require about four or five clerks on a fairly high salary.

For the above reasons the Judges are not at all in favour of the abolition of the District and Sessions Court, Bangalore, or of the other alternative proposals made by the Committee. They apprehend serious consequences, as already observed, to the administration of justice if courts are abolished and their jurisdiction re-distributed without a proper and careful consideration of all the details.

4. DEPUTY REGISTRAR :--

The Chief Court have on several occasions brought to the notice of Government the necessity for the appointment of a Deputy Registrar. The post cannot be abolished and a copy of letter No.R.Dis.44 of 1920-1921 dated 11th June 1921 to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on the subject is enclosed for the information of the Committee.

5. MUNSIFF'S COURT, NARASIMHARAJAPURA AND SECOND GRADE MAGISTRATE'S COURT, TARIKERE :--

This suggestion seems feasible. The civil work of the Munsiff is not very heavy, and the Magistrate at Tarikere has also not a very heavy file, and there can be no serious objection for the civil and criminal cases being disposed of by the Munsiff, at any rate as a tentative measure. The retrenchment effected would be the abolition of one criminal court: and the proposal, should the Judges think, be examined by the Police Department. The Judges are not in favour of combined civil and criminal Munsiffs' Courts, but if retrenchment has to be effected in the administration of criminal justice, they would not oppose this suggestion. ~~This proposal may be put before Government by the Committee~~.

6. MUNSIFF'S COURT AT DAVANGERE :--

The work of the Davangere Munsiff's Court is fairly heavy (Vide statement I enclosed) and the fact that there is more litigation is not a proper ground for the abolition of the court; on the other hand, the argument justifies the necessity for the continuance of the court.

The work of the Munsiff's court at Chitaldrug has been reduced to some extent by the establishment of the new court at Davangere; but it is clear from the number of suits instituted from July to December 1921, that the file is steadily increasing and without further experience it cannot be safely stated that the work is so small as to justify the abolition of the court.

The court at Davangere was instituted mainly because Chitaldrug was too heavy. It can hardly be believed

that

that Davangere suitors will be pleased to have their court abolished; and the Chitaldrug court cannot be abolished. Both the Chief Court and the Government were satisfied that there is work for two courts and unless conditions change, it is not practicable to reduce the number of Munsiffs' Courts in the Chitaldrug District.

Both courts, it is believed, are paying their way.

7. MADDAGIRI MUNSIFF'S COURT :--

The statement of suits filed and disposed of in the three Munsiffs' Courts in the Tumkur District (Vide F enclosed) proves beyond doubt that the work in the Munsiff's court at Maddagiri is not so light as is suggested. The work has increased steadily within the last six years, and the court has as much work as either of the two courts at Tumkur which are already heavily worked, and it is not possible to saddle them with more work which they cannot well keep under control.

The Pavagada taluk may not add much work; but the Bangalore Munsiffs' Courts aannot take more than they have.

8. JUDICIAL SEPARATION SCHEME :--

The question of combining the civil and criminal work in one set of officers was considered before the introduction of the scheme and given up. From the administrative point of view there are serious objections to the proposal. The question is not so simple as is suggested and involves careful scrutiny not only from the financial aspect but also from other administrative

aspects.

aspects. The proposal does not seem to be put forward on the ground of economy, and if it leads to an increase in the number of civil courts it may have some advantages: but it seems to require very careful examination before it is adopted, and as the proposer does not think expenditure is likely to be reduced, it seems hardly necessary to consider it as a measure of retrenchment.

Yours Sincerely,

E Gamiss...

To--

B. SREENIVASA IYENGAR, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary, Special Committee (Finance),
BANGALORE.

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Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

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R e a d :--

Letter No.1230/89 dated 2nd/3rd September 1915 from the Registrar, Chief Court, forwarding for the consideration and order of Government the views of the Chief Court on the question of discontinuing the circuit sessions at Kolar and Tumkur.

2. The following letters on the subject :--

(i) No.1945/44-15 dated 2nd December 1915 from the Inspector General of Prisons.

(ii) No.239 dated 10th December 1915 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.

(iii) No.307/s dated 28th December 1915 from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.

(iv) No.4269/543 dated 12th/14th February 1916 from the Inspector General of Police.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No.4664/351 dated 26th/28th March 1916 from the Registrar, Chief Court, in the matter.

O r d e r No.J.2229/33/Cts. 73-15-9

Dated Bangalore, the 21st December 1916.

The grounds on which the change is advocated are briefly as follows :--

The extension of railway communication has made Bangalore more easily accessible than Kolar; while for the accommodation of parties and witnesses and for the selection of assessors, there are greater facilities in

in Bangalore than either in Kolar or Tumkur. The proposed system besides being less expensive (in the way of travelling allowance and batta) will enable the Sessions Judge to make better arrangements for the disposal of his civil work which is now hampered by his having to be absent at irregular intervals and for indeterminate periods. Another consideration is that the less serious sessions cases may be transferred to the Assistant Session Judge who sits only at Bangalore. Lastly the Deputy Commissioners will be relieved of the difficulty of finding accommodation for the Sessions Judge.

On the other hand, it is urged that the consideration of the facility of railway communication applies with equal force to the two District Head Quarters as to Bangalore and that the proposal cannot be said to be financially advantageous without further investigation. Under the existing system the Sessions Judge can inspect the moffusil courts more frequently and can utilise any spare time during the trial of sessions cases for the purpose. The moral effect on the public of the Sessions at District Head Quarters is not altogether negligible and the frequent absence of police and other officers from their stations is likely to dislocate their work considerably. The civil and criminal work in the Bangalore District Court has not increased to such an extent as to necessitate any relief.

2. After giving the subject the most careful consideration Government have come to the conclusion that

the

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Letter No.R.Dis.44/20-21 dated 14th June 1921 from the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore, Bangalore to the Secretary to Government Revenue Department, Bangalore.

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Adverting to your letter G.21288/Cts. dated 13th May 1921 forwarding extract from the Proceedings of the 7th meeting of the Finance Committee held on Saturday the 28th April 1921 in regard to the abolition of the post of the Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court, I am directed to state that the Chief Court does not think that it can do without a Deputy Registrar. The office is by no means a sinecure; and the Registrar cannot do all the work and carry all the responsibility himself. In the absence of any statement of the reason which led to the suggestion that the Deputy Registrar is a superfluous officer it is difficult effectively to meet that suggestion; a mere statement of the work allotted to the office such as is found in the office mannual gives of course no real idea of the quantity to be done. The Judges do not consider that the Chief Court's Office staff is more than sufficient to carry on the work and it has to be remembered that it is necessary to have an officer who can from time to time be entrusted with the duties of the Registrar and, if duly qualified, be appointed to fill short vacancies in Munsiffs' Courts.

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* C O P Y *

G Srinivasaiya

R E G I S T R A R.

TMN

YEAR	Travelling allowance to Judge and his establishment and contingent expense by way of luggage charges, etc.	No. of witnesses who attended the court	No. of witnesses who were paid batta.	Batta paid	Railway fare at the present rate for the No. of witnesses who were paid batta, for the journey from Hassan to Mysore and back.	No. of official witnesses who attended the court.	Railway fare for the No. of official witnesses at the present rate for the journey from Hassan to Mysore and back.	No. of witnesses dispensed with and not paid batta.	Railway fare for the No. of witnesses who were not paid batta, for journey from Hassan to Mysore and back.
1919- 20	340 - 0 - 3	122	84	165-8-6	253 - 14 - 0	22	68-1-0	16	49-8-0
1920- 21	243 - 2 - 0	86	44	84-5-0	136 - 2 - 0	9	27-13-6	33	102-1-6
1921-22 upto the end of May 1922.	544 - 0 - 6	209	136	331-13-6	420- 12 - 0	38	117-9-0	35	108-4-6
T o t a l	1127 - 2 - 9	417	264	581-11-0	810-12-0	69	213-7-6	84	259-14-0
Average....	375 -11 - 7	139	88	193-14-4	270 - 14 - 0	23	71-2-6	28	86-10-0

Average expenditure for circuit sessions..... Rs.569 - 9 - 11.
- do - for sessions if held at Head Quarters..... Rs.621 -14 - 10.

Chief Court of Mysore,
Bangalore, 17th June 1922.

E Srinivasa
Registrar

B.

(33)

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Statement shewing the number of institutions, disposals, etc: of First and Second Appeals, etc, in the Chief Court of Mysore, since 1906 - 1907.

Year.	First Appeals.						Second Appeals.					Miscellaneous appeals.					Civil Petitions.					Reference under Section 113, C.P.C.				
	Pending.	Filed	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Trans-ferred.	Pending.	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending.	Pending	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending	Pending	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending.	Pending.	Filed	Total for disposal.	Disposed of	Pending.
1906-07	289	360	597	229	368	52	118	215	333	135	198	46	88	134	82	52	87	366	453	340	113	.	1	1	.	1
*1907-08	368	354	722	204	518	.	198	181	379	150	229	52	111	163	101	62	113	420	533	336	197	1	4	5	2	3
*1908-09	518	307	825	356	469		229	177	406	182	224	62	108	170	106	64	197	378	575	410	165	3	11	14	6	8
1909-10	469	263	732	224	508		224	150	374	124	250	64	90	154	92	62	165	270	435	327	108	8	11	19	19	.
1910-11	507	252	759	246	513		250	162	412	156	256	62	86	148	84	64	108	184	292	218	74					
1911-12	513	267	662	261	401	118	256	204	460	223	237	64	44	108	80	28	74	153	227	183	44		4	4	4	.
1912-13	401	417	614	300	314	204	237	163	400	245	155	28	45	73	52	21	44	155	199	145	54		1	1	1	.
1913-14	314	433	615	202	413	132	155	209	364	186	178	21	66	87	52	35	54	196	250	162	88					
1914-15	413	409	599	337	262	223	178	301	479	254	225	35	43	78	46	32	88	163	251	178	73					
1915-16	262	418	580	285	295	100	225	241	466	268	188	32	47	79	58	21	73	150	223	196	27					
1916-17	295	341	485	261	224	151	198	205	403	272	131	21	52	73	57	16	27	135	162	127	35					
1917-18	224	304	378	219	159	150	131	156	287	190	97	16	32	48	29	19	35	125	160	122	38		1	1	1	.
1918-19	159	322	431	185	246	50	97	146	243	132	111	19	57	76	41	35	38	124	162	113	49					
1919-20	246	356	551	154	397	51	111	170	281	96	185	35	53	88	39	49	49	167	216	111	105		2	2	1	1
1920-21	397	265	542	181	361	120	185	128	313	130	183	49	46	95	~~69~~	26	105	154	259	181	78	1	1	2	1	1

Chief Court of Mysore, Bangalore, 17th June 1921

* During 1907-08 and 1908-09 there was a temporary 4th Judge in the Chief Court.

R.V. for

Registrar

54 (51)

Statement shewing the number of institutions, disposals, etc., of Sessions Cases, Criminal Appeals, Criminal Revision Cases and Petitions, references received under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in the Chief Court of Mysore, - since 1907-1907.

Year	Sessions cases					Criminal Appeals						Criminal Revision cases					Criminal Revision Petitions					No. of calendars	References under Sec. 374.					No. of other miscellaneous petitions disposed of
	Pending	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending	Transferred	Pending	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending	Transferred	Pending	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending	Pending	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending	Received and perused.	Pending	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending	
1906-07 ..	.	..	..	..	.	.	70	199	269	231	38	7	28	121	149	128	21	58	209	267	226	41	3664	..	7	7	7	.	47
1907-08...	.	52	52	47	5	.	38	159	197	171	26	.	21	95	116			41	199	240	197	43	3181		9	9	7	2	49
1908-09...							26	137	163	151	12				94	84	10							2	6	8	7	1	
1909-10...			58	49	9		12	144	156	117	39		10	58	68	59	9	35	172	207	172	35	2714	1	6	7	4	3	33
1910-11...	9	51	60	55	5		39	128	167	151	16		9	60	69	61	8	35	139	174	149	25	2488	3	6	9	7	2	38
1911-12...	5	7	12	3		8	16	125	138	125	13	3	8	49	57	40	17	25	176	201	164	37	1344	2	2	4	3	1	37
1912-13...							13	120	133	105	28		17	67	84	66	18	37	233	270	206	64	1098	1	8	9	6	3	43
1913-14...							28	122	150	123	27		18	81	99	91	9	64	248	312	245	67	1124	2	3	5	5		66
1914-15...							27	183	210	195	15		8	53	61	51	10	67	233	300	276	24	1221		10	10	10		42
1915-16...							15	176	181	162	19		10	58	68	66	2	24	249	273	253	30	1118		6	6	6		53
1916-17...							19	145	146	130	16	18	2	56	58	45	13	20	238	258	238	20	970		6	6	6		53
1917-18...							16	113	104	72	32	25	13	45	58	49	9	20	214	234	215	19	844		11	11	4	7	47
1918-19...							32	97	104	80	24	25	9	40	49	44	5	19	191	210	173	37	649	7	7	14	14		32
1919-20...							24	127	141	108	33	10	5	37	42	33	9	37	301	338	281	57	1052		9	9	8	1	78
1920-21...							33	177	127	107	20	83	9	37	46			57	205	262	224	38	1068	1	9	10	8	2	56

Chief Court of Mysore,
Bangalore, 17th June 1921.

Ramiah
Regr. Ch. Ct.

N.G.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS AT MYSORE AND BANGALORE FOR THE FIVE YEARS FROM *(1916-1917 TO 1920-1921)*

Court	Year.	Original Suits.			Mis: Cases.			Regular appeals.			Mis. Appeals			Sessions Cases.			Criminal Appeals.			Remarks.
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	
Bangalore.	1916-17	37	19	35	52	55	17	152	142	63				20	19	3	21	21	-	(a) 1 transferred
	1917-18	61	54	42	74	67	24	149	117	94 (b)			-	32	32	3	27	24	3	(b) 3 re-transferred to Chief Court.
	1918-19	29	30	41	96	67	53	50	103	41				31	29	5	25	28	-	
	1919-20.	43	17	(a) 67	95	94	54	48	50	36				40	38	7	10	10	-	
	1920-21.	35	29	72	107	100	61	121	108	49				41	37	11	83	70	13	
Mysore.	1916-17	27	13	24	75	65	29	133	131	73	14	16	5	25	29	4	46	37	11	(c) 2 transferred to Assistant Sessions Judge.
	1917-18	18	20	22	58	58	29	157	130	100	18	18	5	25	26	#3 (c)	83	87	7	
	1918-19	23	21	24	69	80	18	198	198	100	31	23	13	19	16	6	70	63	14	
	1919-20	36	14	46	72	50	40	194	117	177	37	25	25	26	21	9	62	68	8	
	1920-21	32	33	45	92	85	47	205	114	268	40	39	26	23	25	7	70	71	6	

Chief Court Mysore,
Bangalore, 17th June 1922

E Govindaraja Reddy

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D

(58

Statement shewing the number of Original, Small Causes, Execution, Miscellaneous and Sessions Cases filed and disposed of in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, from the year 1906-07 to 1921-22.

Year	Original			Small Cause			Miscellaneous			Execution			Insolvency miscellaneous			Sessions			Remarks
	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	
	Pending from last year 23			Pending from last year 198			Pending from last year 68			Pending from last year 236			Pending from last year 10						
1906-07...	33	22	34	829	781	246	763	698	133	1067	1073	230	17	18	9				Under Government Notification No. J. 8595/Cts.139-01-2, dated 11-12-1909 this court was invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge.
1907-08...	71	34	71	994	950	290	1143	1122	154	1186	1194	222	25	22	12				
1908-09...	58	66	63	1044	1124	210	992	1012	134	1385	1342	265	32	35	9				
1909-10...	55	56	* 54	* 1085	1137	133	643	651	126	1434	1348	351	93	89	13	16	13	3	* 8 O.S. and 5 S.C. cases were transferred
1910-11...	55	78	31	1142	1131	144	398	448	76	1637	1615	373	22	30	5	24	24	3	
1911-12...	78	43	70	1230	1083	310	342	296	153	1577	1445	467	19	12	12	8	11	0	
1912-13...	64	53	78	1216	1320	206	321	350	124	1445	1482	426	39	18	13	7	6	1	
1913-14...	54	66	65	1381	1324	263	286	319	88	1752	1655	523	39	29	23	10	9	2	
1914-15...	54	58	61	1565	1433	394	309	321	76	1885	1985	423	39	39	23	6	7	1	
1915-16...	70	61	"66	1734	1652	475	375	358	93	2229	2135	517	45	45	23	11	12	0	"This excluds 4 cases transferred.
1916-17...	74	52	'76	1714	1773	413	357	368	82	2216	2099	634	38	42	19	3	3	0	-do-
1917-18...	68	53	91	1892	1784	518	379	351	110	2214	2261	586	55	56	18	10	8	2	
1918-19...	88	73	106	2060	1966	611	423	395	138	2120	2077	629	48	38	28	2	4	0	
1919-20...	113	73	146	2221	2084	747	368	350	156	2446	2172	903	38	43	23	4	4	0	
1920-21...	106	64	187	2271	1903	1114	381	319	218	2285	2098	1090	45	38	30	17	14	3	
1921-22...	150	123	214	2066	2259	921	454	393	279	2270	1996	1364	46	44	32	18	19	2	

N.G.

Chief Court of Mysore.
Bangalore, 17th June 1922.

Ramaswamy
Registrar

E

WORK OF THE MUNSIFFS' COURTS AT CHITALDRUG AND DAVANGERE SINCE JULY 1920 UPTO THE END OF DECEMBER 1921.

COURT	Year	Original Suits			Small Cause Suits			Mis: Cases			Execution Cases			Insolvency Cases			REMARKS
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	
Chitaldrug	1920-21	470	1038	434	500	580	186	168	233	141	1474	1444	854	16	23	13	The Munsiff's court at Davangere was established on 1st July 1920 and a number of cases were transferred to the new court.
	1921-22 July to December 6 months	424	414	444	402	405	183	204	184	161	730	833	751	9	12	10	
Davangere	1920-21	1909	1344	565	662	459	203	336	218	118	1989	1196	793	14	5	9	
	1921-22 July to December 6 months	440	516	489	408	394	217	161	145	134	662	681	774	3	6	6	

Chief Court of Mysore,
Bangalore, 17th June 1922.

E Sriniwasaiyer
Regr's Asst

Mandalgiri

1914-1915	540	645	210	341	336	70	156	156	46	765	709	278	7	6	6
1915-1916.	571	568	244	364	383	60	187	190	43	920	918	280	6	4	8
1916-1917.	605	559	309	387	375	77	145	135	53	778	825	233	7	8	7
1917-1918.	705	664	380	472	478	81	156	167	42	939	887	285	7	10	4
1918-1919.	690	692	403	470	474	94	182	172	52	857	767	375	10	7	7
1919-1920.	881	837	495	585	563	123	262	216	98	1136	1087	424	9	12	4
1920-1921.	838	870	525	615	571	176	265	270	93	1164	1145	443	8	9	3

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bangalore, 17th June 1922.

Esumwamy
Registrar

F.

WORK OF THE FIRST AND THE SECOND MUNSIFFS' COURTS AT TUMKUR AND THE MUNSIFF'S COURT AT MADDAGIRI SINCE THE DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SECOND COURT AT TUMKUR VIZ., 24TH MAY 1915.

****

Court.	Year.	Original Suits.			Small Causes.			Miscellaneous Cases.			Execution Cases.			Insolvency Cases		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending	Filed	Disposed of	Pending
Tumkur																
	I 1914-1915	1199	1035	558	686	581	133	432	398	211	1778	1793	904	8	11	7
	II.		74	570		44	137		-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I 1915-1916	690	764	559	388	424	118	375	401	185	2150	1984	1070	12	12	7
	II	690	751	516	387	401	129	67	39	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I. 1916-1917	813	824	595	412	429	114	400	409	176	2326	2411	985	9	12	4
	II.	812	866	489	412	439	110	85	89	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I. 1917-1918	735	848	507	371	414	77	392	396	172	2351	2389	947	10	7	7
	II.	732	802	433	371	382	106	79	69	42	1	1	-	-	-	-
	I. 1918-1919	891	809	628	533	467	151	310	323	159	1475	1829	593	11	11	7
	II.	888	817	526	533	503	102	193	150	85	1287	899	388	-	-	-
	I. 1919-1920	1241	1043	866	687	604	245	345	303	201	1701	1548	746	11	10	8
	II.	1241	1002	804	687	595	240	194	181	98	1250	1084	554	--	-	-
	1. 1920-21.	919	1037	802	618	660	215	347	318	230	1619	1550	815	18	10	16
		919	1032	732	617	603	264	204	205	97	1273	1182	645	-	-	-

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Cts 77-22-1

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Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

G.O.No.J.4036-8/Cts.339-14-5 dated 22nd May 1915 directing the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura.

2. G.O.No.27798-805/Cts.157-18-2 dated 12th June 1919 sanctioning among other things, the establishment of a Second Grade Magistrate's Court at Tarikere.

3. Resolution No. 39 of the Special Finance Committee recommending the combination of the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura and Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere by investing the Munsiff with Magisterial functions, estimated to result in a saving of Rs. 5000 per annum.

Order No:- P 2305-56

Dated, Bangaore 16th September 1922

The Special Finance Committee recommend that the Special Magistrate's Court at Tarikere be abolished and the criminal jurisdiction of the Court assigned to the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura in addition to his Civil work, the combined Court being located either at Narasimharajapura or at Tarikere according to public convenience. This proposal, if carried into effect is expected to result in a saving of Rs. 5000 per annum.

(60

2. The Chief Court have intimated to the Special Finance Committee that while they are not generally in favour of the establishment of a combined Civil and Criminal Court they have no objection to the abolition tentatively of the Second Grade Magistrate's Court at Tarikere as a measure of retrenchment, and that the Police Department should also be consulted.

3. As the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Kadur who was addressed in the matter reports that it would cause serious public inconvenience if the separate Criminal Court at Tarikere is abolished and as the saving of expenditure by the proposed combination of the Civil and Criminal Courts is inappreciable, Government consider that it is inexpedient to accept the recommendation of the Committee.

General Secretary to Govt.

To

The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Deputy Commissioner & Dist.Magte,Kadur
The Inspector General of Police.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Compiler, Mysore Gazettee, for publication in the Gazette.

Press Table.
Copy to the Special Officer, (Finance)

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. P. 2305-56—Cts. 77-22-1, dated 16th September 1922.

Retrenchments in the Judicial Department.

Passes orders *re* ——.

READ—

Government Order No. J. 4036-8—Cts. 339-14-5, dated the 22nd May 1915, directing the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura.

2. Government Order No. 27798-805—Cts. 157-18-2, dated 12th June 1919, sanctioning among other things, the establishment of a Second Grade Magistrate's Court at Tarikere.

3. Resolution No. 39 of the Special Finance Committee recommending the combination of the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura and Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere, by investing the Munsiff with magisterial functions, estimated to result in a saving of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

ORDER No. P. 2305-56—CTS. 77-22-1, DATED 16TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

The Special Finance Committee recommend that the Special Magistrate's Court at Tarikere be abolished and the criminal jurisdiction of this Court assigned to the Munsiff at Narasimharajapura in addition to his civil work, the combined court being located either at Narasimharajapura, or at Tarikere according to public convenience. This proposal, if carried into effect is expected to result in a saving of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

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B. VENKOBA RAO,
Gen. Secy. to Govt.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Kadur.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in the Gazette.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

W D 561—GPB—595—3-10-22